EDITORIALS

Election - - Nothing New!

There's nothing new under the political sun and Tueslay's election proved it.

Editorial writers are saruggling to evaluate the results of the general election nationally and in California in parficular. Thus far we have found no one who seems com-pletely positive in his appraisal of the debacte that swept he "outs" into the 'in' positions.
It is traditional with the electorate to oppose current

office holders in a so-called off year. But we do think the tepublicans got more than a normal treatment this time is evidenced by the climbing pluralities bung up in Califormia this last week. It is loo complicated a problem to consider in the fullest ramifications, but it is possible and slausible to come somewhat near an evaluation here in California.

The man who, by his record and by every other consideration, laid down a bed of roses for his opponents was Senator William Knowland. Had he sought re-election to the Senate, an office which he has held with distinction and credit to himself and California, we think his path would have been easy. But Knowland the man has never been one a) take it easy, and so he set out to do it the hard way. The

He was defeated by a formidable candidate and make no mustake about that. Pat Srown would be a good candidate on any political ticket and we suspect that he will make a very good governor. His personal conduct since his over-whelming victory justifies this sort of thinking. He seems to be modest with a sense of humility out of proportion to the positive victory he has just won. Altogether we think he will make a good American first and a good Democrat

The HERALD warn't guessing wrong when it endorsed Sen. Knowland and the things he stood for. There wasn't a cool around these quarters who would not have put his money on the Democrats at odds before last Tuesday. Yet, we considered the issues as we saw them and decided to face up to the inevitable result. We decided that it took nothing more than a go-along, opportunist attitude to guess the outcome, but we were content, after considered opinion, to support a principle.

We are very sharp in our criticism of the sort of gang voting that voted out such tried and true public servants as Robert Kirkwood and Benald Button. How any thinking electorate can accept the mediocrity and inexperience of their successful opponents will forever pose an unanswered question in one minds.

But, California and America will go on. The people have spoken with a clear mandate to those who will guide our destinies. And they cannot resort to the excuse of divisional weakness. This state and this nation are in the hands of the Democratic party. Whatever happens from here on out is a matter of party responsibility.

We think the Americanian inherent in the Democratic party will transcend party affiliation. America will come

That Complicated Ballot

Much of the confusion growing out of the exact tally of Tuesday's voting stems from the fact that California's ballot is overpowered with propositions. No state in the nation, to our knowledge, presents its electorate with an election day puzzle remotely comparable with California's.

The result has been obvious with confused and conglomerated tallying that even now doesn't remove every shade of doubt from the minds of voters.

We have a complicated ballot in California because it has become habit and custom of California legislative and municipal officials to dodge a responsibility they accepted when they were voted into office. Every single embarassing or controversial issue seems to find itself up for solution on the ballot.

Officials are elected to do business for the public They are expected to have the ability, the mentality, and the courage to solve public problems. Theoretically, if they don't face up, they should be taken care of at the ballot

Let's have less of this shuftling of job responsibility in the future. At least one result would be a simplified ballot.



THE SQUIRREL CAGE by Reid Sundy

Life in the 'Good Old' Days

A clipping sent slong from the Lindsee Gazette gives us a picture of life in the "good old days," as it was set down in the supploye rules and reg-ulations by Carson, Fire and Scott department stores in Chicago in 1356.

REGULATIONS TO EMERICATIONS TO

EMPLIATIONS TO
EMPLOYEES.

1. Store must be open from
6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
1. Store must be swept
counters and base shelves
dusted, lamps trimmed, filled
and chimneys cleaned, a pan
of water, also a lucket of
coal brought in before breaklast and attend to environment.

coal brought in before breakfast, and alread to customers
who will call.

3. Store must not be open
on the Sabbath Day unless
necessary and then only for a
few minutes.

4. The employee, who is in
the habit of smoking Spanish
cigars, being shaved at the
hatber shop, going to lances
and other places of amusement, will surely give his ecoployer reason to be suspicious of his honesty and integrity.

5. Each employee must not pay less than \$5 per year to me church and must attend sunday School regularly.
6. Men employees are given one evening a week for courting and two if they go to prayer meeting.
7. After 14 hours of work in the store, the lessure time.

in the store, the leisure time should be spent mostly in

reading.
Signed: The Managament.

Times have certainty changed Take rule one, for example, it's hard to find a Safe Driving is Imperative

About 1800 drivers are tried out each month on such a probationary arrangement. During the beaving leading

service station open at 6 a.m. these days, and certainly no "atores" as such. Maybe an all-night coffee shop here and

there.
And rule two: What clerk now days is going to fill and and trim lamps. And wher-ineck would you go to find a bucker of real—before break

Skip to fulle four. How shout that hit about the Spanish cigar smoker who is that ed by a bar ber and visits places of amusement, includ of being suspected by the management, he as probably

being groomed for an executive post in the firm these days.

Then down to rule six.
ONE EVENING A WEEK
FOR COURTING

The gay blade of today spends nearly every evening courting—and most of them manage to sneak in an after-boos and a long week end.

And that last one . "after it has been af another from a family and the state of the state of

er 14 hours of work . . . etc. After 14 hours of work today, a gay would be too freed to battle the freeway traffic home...he'd just stay on the job.

FROM OUR MAILEOX by Our Renders

Family Grateful

Dear Editor:

We hope this message will reach all our many friends who gave so generously of their time, effort, and mater

ial in our time of need.

It is wenderful to know that people have not forgotten the value of kindness and Irlendliness.
We wish to thank you all
THE OFFUTT FAMILY

A Firm Stand .

Editor, Torrance Hersid
On behalf of the St. Lawrence Martyr Women's Guilds
I wish to express their gratitude and appreciation for

your firm stand and Proposition 16 in the recent election. We had hoped and prayed We had hoped and prayed that the adverse, intair prop-agands would not impress the majority of the elector-ate and our coundence has

are and our confidence has been justified.
Our thanks to you and similar courageous, fairminded citizens. . The ladies of the guilds will not forget you.
With every best wish and good luck to you,
MRS. FRANK E.
McALLISTER, President,
St. Lawrence Markyr.

St. Lawrence Martyr Guilds, St. Lawrence Martyr Catholic Church

Redonda Beach, Calif.

LAW IN ACTION

Jurisdiction Rules

California drivers are sum-moned to hearings, inter-views or re-casminations be-If it appears that a driver's attitudes or defects can be corrected, he is permitted to conlinue on a probationary basis, promising to obey all traffic laws if he has been a voluter to be the defect. love the communications to fore these improvement and Justs. There are some 100 analysts throughout the state handling problem drivers. These drivers are traific law violators, alcaholics, drig addicts, physically and mentally disabled drivers and according to the communication of the communication of

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Each month, nearly 4000 rider, repeaters

violator, or have his doctor provide periodic reports on the progress of his health if

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to probation, it is made clear to the driver that his record is wore serious than be trad thought, or that his driving constitutes a hazard to him-self and others unless cor-rected immediates. recied immediately. Drivers are made to realize that socially and economically, safe driving is imperative if they are to retain their

they are to retain their driving privilege.

This process actually results in noticeable improvement in the records of the majority of probationary drivers. When a year has passed without further trouble, probation may be terminated.

in well over 1000 cases a month, after reviewing the records of probationers, the analysis finel no avidence of further trouble or traffic convictions and are happy to end probation, realizing that their efforts have actually used the continuous and mended driver meaning the continuous and are made of the continuous and are trained or the continuous and trained or the continuous and trained or the continuous and the continuous areas and the continuous and the contin intended, driver im-

Yet the courts must still decide how to proceed when two otherwise sound rules are in direct conflict.

For example, suppose the Quixote superior court and the Pancho superior court could both try a case, since the property at stake lies in both counties. The law suit was filed in Quixone county at 10 a.m. and in Pancho county at it a.m. on the same day. Which county court tries the case?

The California Supreme The California Supreme Court has held that the court where the action first started tries the case or otherwise settles it. This is the court which first gets control of the "res" (or specific yroserty or thing) at stake. This Quixete counts superior court would five the action. would try the action.

A Vermonter, for ensuspic, died. He held property in several California counties. Which county hours out pet

For many years California The Supreme Court replied (i) the court where some of reas in making the roles that govern law suits both simple and adequate.

The Supreme Court replied (i) the court where some of his property lay, and (2) in which probate proceedings and adequate. (i) the court where some of his property lay, and (2) in which probate proceedings

In another case the state Industrial Accident Commission had named a kinatee for some injured minor children. Later a superior court had named a guardian to receive the award of the Commission. The Supreme Coart held that the trustee appointed by the commission rather than the guardian appointed by the court could receive and ta'e care of the award. Why? Bacause the tribual in which the action first arose had control. the award of the Come

"To err is human. To blame it on the other party is poli-tics."—S. Omer Barker. on to say that had it been the other way around, the court guardian would have won

"The weaker cax is the stronger backurs of the stronger sex for the weaker cex." — Country out. Why is it important to neifile such matters of jurisdiction once and for all? The
their reasons are to bring inigation to ale and and to
avoid multiple law suits.
And the "first copie, first
perved" rule works out pretty
well within a given state like
California. Gentleman. The Old Tomore

The outlook for depressed THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK—A joreign country is traffic safety through the imwhere people tell us Americans to go home and leave them
A loan.

Tracing Torrance History

Title to Rancho Firmly @ 0 Established by Nephew

(This is the fourth in a series of articles relating the history of the early titleholders to the land, which now comprises the general harbor area of Los Angeles County, including the area occupied by the city of Torrance.

By R. C. GILLINGHAM

The next phase in the story the Rancho Sau Pedro deals with events leading to the re-grant of title to Cristo hat Dominguez, nephew and heir of Juan Jose. These also included the continuing duputes which arose over the ownership of the Rancho, un-der both Spanish and Mexican rule.

Like his uncle, the record as to the earlier life of Cristobal Dominguez is extremely limited. He was bern in 1758 as the Presidio of Loreto in at the Preside of Loreia in haja. Cantornia, Following the example of both his in-ther and his nucle. Cristchel also was a 'soldado decuero' erannaity attarning the rank of sergeant of inscaleary troop During his ear. Her service he was ristioned to the frontier Mexican pravious of Stanlos and Somora the 1705 Colembia and Somora.

In 1795, Cristobal was ordered north with his comalmost 25 years thereafter he was in continuous service at the missions and presidios. the missions and presidies, principally in the south. From 1803 to 1813, he was in things of the guard at the Mission and Juan Caylettans. He then was transferred to the Presidie of San Diego, where he was retired at the close of the year 1820.

Unlike his uncle, Cristobal Unlike his uncle. Cristobal was married soon after coming to California. His wife was Maria de los Rayes Yianez, daughter of a government commissioner in Mexico. Of vias marriage there were four, sons and four daughters, two of whom died in early childhood.

For eight years after the death of his uncle in 1308, Cristobal Domingues made.

cean of any inner in 1808, Cristobal Domingues made no serious effort to take possession of the huge tract which he had inherited. He apparently had no direct contact with the Mancho, and recrived no financial benefit from its operation. While he had store knowledge of Man-uel Gatierrez and the activi-ties of other occupants, his military duties prevented any opportunity to make a per-sonal inspection in fact, as it turns out, after the departure of Juan Jose in 1805, no member of the Dominguez family lived on the Rancho San Pedro for over 20 years.

As a result of this neglect, the Rancho, to all intents and parposes, was in full control of the mayor domo and executer, Gutterrez, who, as the years went on, assumed that he was the actual owner. Purthermore, Jose, Dolares Se-pulveds had built a home for numbelf in the Palos Verdes, and claimed that part of the grant. On the northwest poron, two members of

The and I Guide

"Quite a bit of the world's trouble is produced by those who don't produce anything else."—Pathfinder.

"Every time people cut down on what they do for a dollar, they cut down on what the dollar will do for them." —Bill Sandin.

ully be last playing natispine.

Avila family were running

Avila family were running cattle and in the harbor area Angustin Machado was grazing still another herd.

Apparently the neighbors in the surrounding ranches took it for granted that the Domingues family no longer had any interest in the Rancho, and this also was assumed in the public records, in an official list of settlers and rancheros included in the Los rancheros included in the Los Angeles Prefecture publish-ed in 1816, there appears the entry, "Manuel Culierrez, on the rancho of the late Juzz Jose Dominguez, which he now owned, three others, two Ariki and Sepatycli, how, on the same Wancher

Because of the foregoin circonstances, evolving through an extended period, it therefore appeared that while Cristobat Dominguez was the legates of the Rancho San Petro, he had yet to ob-tain full pessession. Aside from the occupancy of the several parties mentioned there was continuing disputes over ranche boundaries and over the ownership of cattle, including the original Downsherd which had been devel-

herd which had been developed by Gutterrez, no less than five herds were involved, all sharing some parts of the same pasture land.

The ownership of untamed horses and of "orejanes" or unbranded yearling cattle was a constant source of fraction. Moreover, all the herds had increased steadily in had increased steadily in number. By 1817, the com-bined stock of the several owners totaled more tisan 9000 cattle, and more than 500 horses and colts.

Early in 1817, fased with the loss of his inheritance. Cristobal Dominguez at last took steps to obtain control of the Rancho, A petition was of the Mancho. A petition was sent to the governor, Pablo-Sola, citing the fects supporting his claim through the wift of his thicle, and domanding that all parties except Guiller rez be removed from the Habeho. The governor ordered a survey of the Rameno boundaries, but made no final decision as to ownership. nal decision as to ownership at that time, and the matter dragged on in typical Spanish fashion for another five years, In 1862, California came

under Mexican role, which forced all landowners to get their lands confirmed under the new regime. Cristocal thereupon addressed a second petition to Pablo Sola. who continued as governor. This time he was more successful. On Dec. 31, 1822, the of the last official acts of Governor Sola before going out of office was a derive appropriate to the Downward. out of other was a genree ap-proving the Doming uex-claim. This amounted to a re-grant of title to the Erncho, and the first definite confir-mation of the "permission" given to Juan Jose Domin-guez in 1784.

than is years after the death of his uncle that Cristobal Dominguez finally acquired Dominiques thinkly stouties full rights to the Ranche San Pedro The long delay prevented the aging surgeant from taking personal control of his inheritance. Then well advanced in years he re-mained at his home to San Diego, and siever had the sal-

isfartion of spending his last days on his own property During the ensuing two years, affected with organic cars, afficied with organic alments he at last occame bedfast, and there on Jan. 6, 1822. "At a octock in the morning". He was ourien with this Catheric rices to the Presido remetery this wall dequestion the Ranche to his vidow and surviving children. Manuel, his oldest on.

And so it was that Cristo-test Dominguez, professional soldier, following in the soot-steps of his uncle, played his part in the stury of the Ran-cho San Pedro, Like Juan Juse, he did little to preserve his inheritance. Mayeover, he massed on a puncher of projepassed on a number of probloms which caused consider-able litigation before they

His chief contribution was that the served as the vital connection link in the chain of title from the original grant of the Rancho to its allinate confirmation under American law. Fortunately for the later generations of the Dominguez family, Cristo tion the Raticho San Pedro was destined to become the most enduring and prosperous Spanish grant in all of Los Angeles County.

How Manuel Dominguez lost a 31,000-acre corner of his rancho, the Palas Verdes peninsula, to the Seguiredas will be reported in the HERALD Thursday.)

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